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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Mongolian People's Republic

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Information on the Mongolian
People's Republic

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SOURCE

1. The attachments are edited translations of selected radio broadcasts
in the Mongolian language, from Ulan Bator.

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2. The attachments are forwarded for your retention.

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Attachment A

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17 December 1951

SUBJECT: The Mongolian Central Cooperative

The Executive Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic National Assembly and the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party sent a congratulatory message to all members of the Mongolian Central Cooperative on the occasion of its 30th anniversary as follows:

"The Cooperative has become a large organization maintaining a membership of hundreds of thousands under the supervision of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the support of the Soviet Union during the past 30 years. It has attained brilliant results in the promotion of commercial activities for the masses and in the improvement of the living standard of the working people. The Executive Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic National Assembly and the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party regard the realization of commercial, foreign trade, and collection plans and the saving of materials and expenditures as important duties imposed upon all members of the Cooperative. We, the Executive Committee of the MPR National Assembly and the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, place full confidence in all members of the Cooperative in the attainment of these objectives. We look to them for the development of our foreign trade and the achievement of national collection goals each period. (Signed) the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, December 15, 1951, Ulan Bator City."

A celebration in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the MPR Central Cooperative was observed on December 16 at the National Central Theatre which included representatives of the Government, the Party, and various other organizations. Among the attendants were Soserbalma, Chief Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; the Deputy Prime Minister; Lhamsurun, Foreign Minister; Tsedeb, Chairman of the National Assembly (Yehe-Horal) of the MPR; Lamajab, Chairman of the General League of the Central Committee of the Cooperative; Gombosurun, Chief Secretary of the Ulan Bator Municipal Party Committee, and others. Lobseng'ochir, Deputy Chairman of the General League of the Central Committee of the Cooperative presided at the meeting. Officers of the Politburos of the Soviet Bolshevik Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party were elected as Chairmen. The meeting also resolved to dispatch congratulatory messages to comrades. This was followed by a report on the Cooperative by Lamajab in which he described the brilliant results achieved so far by the Cooperative in the accomplishment of duties imposed on it under the supervision of the Party and Choibalsan of the Government, and the support of the Soviet Union. His speech was followed by the reading of messages sent by the National

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Assembly of the MPR and the Central Committee of the Party congratulating the Cooperative on its 30th Anniversary, which was well received. A message sent by the Central League Committee of the Soviet Consumption Guild was also read. Attendants also resolved to dispatch a congratulatory message to Comrade Choibalsan. After the meeting, a music concert was given at the theater.

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☐ Comment. The Mongolian Central Cooperative (Monggolun Tub Horshiya) was established in 1921, the year of the MPR Revolution. Its initial capital was 4,000,000 Tugurig, half of which was supplied by the National Bank of Moscow. Later the Mongolian Commercial and Industrial Bank, MPR's national bank, made an additional increase of capital. (The Tugurig is linked with the Russian's silver ruble; one Tugurig is equivalent to 18 grams of pure silver. This coin was in circulation until about 1935 but was later abolished). The Cooperative was originally aimed at selling good quality commodities at cheap prices and at purchasing necessities wholesale at good prices in order to promote the welfare of the masses. The main purpose, however, was to drive out foreign capital, chiefly Chinese, which had monopolized commercial interests throughout Outer Mongolia, and to realize economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Cooperative made remarkable headway with Soviet economic assistance. Functions of the Cooperative were greatly strengthened at the outbreak of World War II. At present, the Cooperative is actually a monopoly controlling both domestic and foreign trade. Until 1925, approximately one-third of the nation's exports were to Russia; the remainder went to China and other nations. By 1930, however, exports only went to or through Russia.

Attachment B

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14 December 1951

SUBJECT: Women's Conferences

1. A working women's conference was held in the capital city of Uburhangai Aimag. Preservation of peace, augmentation of livestock production and mobilization of industry were among the topics discussed. The aimag Women's Union has already done much for the promotion of culture, elimination of illiteracy and increase of livestock products.
2. A women's conference in Suhe Bator Aimag was successful in propagandizing livestock production and cultural activities.
3. A women's conference in Arhanggai Aimag was unfavorable owing to their ineffective activities.

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Comment. These women's movements do not show any new activities. It is said that good results have been obtained in the Boronata, Tub, Selenge and other Aimag located close to modern cities and the availability of transportation. No favorable results have been obtained in the Aimag located in the southern and western districts. Suhe Bator Aimag was established in 1946 by partitioning areas from Doronata and Hentel Aimag.

Attachment

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13 December 1951

SUBJECT: Arrival of Soviet Ambassador in Ulan Bator

G.I. Ivannikov

On 12 December 1951, Ivanov, Soviet Ambassador to the MPR, arrived in Ulan Bator where he was welcomed by Tsedenbal, Deputy Premier; Lhamsuram, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ochibado and Dogarsereng, officials in the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Bayar, Chairman of the Ulan Bator Municipal Council; Lt. Col. Yandar, Ulan Bator City Garrison Commander; the Soviet Acting Ambassador; the North Korean Ambassador and the Chinese Communist Acting () Comment. Probably Ambassador; word garbled).

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I.A. Ivanov

Minister

() Comment. Possibly this is the same Ivanov who was Ambassador to the MPR during 1945 and 1946 or possibly another individual with the same surname.

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Gregorii Ivanovich Ivannikov was appointed Ambassador to the MPR in Nov. 1951, replacing Yuri^K Prikhodov. Prikhodov, appointed Minister to the MPR in 1948, was raised to the rank of Ambassador when the respective missions in Ulan Bator and Moscow were raised to embassy status in April 1950.

Attachment D

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11 December 1951

SUBJECT: Malaiha Coal Mine

Members of the Youth Alliance, headed by Namjil, at the 11th pit of the Malaiha Coal Mine, reached the production goal of 225% for the month of November. Namzarai and others in this pit reached the goal of 200%. Other workers in the mine are following the example set by the above team.

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☐ Comment. Information received in 1947 substantiated the fact that most of the mine workers are prisoners. The purpose of using Youth Alliance or Komsomol members would be to set an example for the reluctant prisoners. The Government is doubtless in need of coal to accomplish goals set by the Five Year Plan.

Attachment E

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8 December 1951

SUBJECT: MPR Education Programs

1. A meeting of the Parent Teachers Association, Idemsurun presiding, was recently held at the Communist Labor Club of the Choibalsan First High School. Reports were made on lesson results for the year 1951, explanations about examination preparations, and parents cooperation during the year. Gombosurun, Chief of the Cultural Section of Ulan Bator City, and Lobseng, member of the PTA, praised the parents for their cooperation in working with the students.
2. A Juvenile Education Section was recently established under the Ministry of National Defense.* Gombosurun stated at the inaugural ceremony that this section would be responsible for the education of children in the future.

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Comment. It is noteworthy that a section of this kind was established under the Ministry of National Defense. It seems to be aimed at attaining a "unity between the army and the people".

SECRET

Attached

25X1A

8 December 1951

SUBJECT: Purchase of Animal Hides

(The Director of a government Cooperative?) has promised to purchase 400,000 cow hides, 2,400 horse hides, 20 million sheep and goat hides, and 4 million tarbagan (woodchuck) hides in addition to 300 tons of camel hides and 65 tons of wolf hides, during the competitive campaign from 1 December to 25 December in commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the founding of the MPR.

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Comment. 400,000 cow hides are questionable inasmuch as latest figures indicate that there are at most 3 million cattle; 2,400 horse hides are feasible since it is believed that there are some 1 1/2 to 2 million horses; 20 million sheep and goat hides is undoubtedly false as there are only 25 to 30 million sheep and goats; and 4 million tarbagan hides are questionable as export records show that in the past only 1 to 2 million were exported. Cow hides and beef are important items for the Far Eastern Russian Army.

Tarbagan is a Mongolian word for an animal similar to the American woodchuck. This animal lives chiefly in all districts of the MPR, the western district of the Hsinging range and the northern part of Sinkiang. Tarbagan hide is a very valuable material used mainly for fur coats, though the Mongolians do not use this fur themselves but rather export the hides to the United States or Europe. Tarbagan, wolf, and weasel hides are among the major exports. Tarbagan hunting is conducted mostly in September and the hides are exported during spring of the following year. Hides are priced at about \$1 each in the MPR.

Attachment 6

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23 November 1951

SUBJECT: Cultural and Propaganda Activities within the MPR

As of January this year, each Aimag Party Committee has picked persons with artist skills to make contributions for the development of the culture of our country. This was done in accordance with the direction of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Artists who have volunteered are undertaking large-scale activities in the field of livestock cultural programs. Each Party Committee has seen it necessary to develop winter season activities in the field of culture by mobilizing clubs, factories, schools and various Communist Labor Clubs.

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Comment. A similar movement was staged around 1940. With the war breaking out between the USSR and Germany in 1941, these cultural workers and artists were mobilized for propaganda activities by the military and government authorities.

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25 November 1951

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SUBJECT: Light Railways in the MPR

Light railway workers (those who are assigned to freight cars in the transportation of coal and stone) accomplished last year's program by 150%. They are now hard at work for the purpose of gaining even better results for the present year.

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Comment. There were two light railways operating in the MPR as of 1947. One runs between Ulan Bator and the Nalaiha Coal Mine for the transportation of coal, its length being 40 km. The other runs 250 km. between Bayan Tumen and Tamsog (also Tamsog Bolag). This latter RR was built by the Russian Army in 1940 for the use of the army to prepare for war against Japan.

Attachment I

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2 November 1951

SUBJECT: Students Used to Collect Fuel

Students of various schools are preparing fuel for winter and thus saving school expenses.

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Comment. Use of student labor in conjunction with the school program has been highly developed in the MPH. Students are used to construct their school buildings under the supervision of teachers; they are used in agricultural work to attain food self-sufficiently; and in many districts they spend whole days searching for animal dung for fuel. Obviously, this causes long time losses in educating the children.

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29 October 1951

SUBJECT: New Character Dictionary

Explanations were given in a new character dictionary giving the old and new characters, making a comparative study of both the written and spoken languages, and adding spellings for place names, districts, and personal names with the new alphabet.

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Comment. The Russian alphabet was originally introduced in 1911 by printing all official publications in this medium. Popularization of the Russian alphabet began with the promulgation of the new Constitution in July 1947 (commonly known as the Choibalsan Constitution). The use of Russian has been common for some time in the Aimag of Selenge, Tub, Dornate and Hentel. Since the Nomonhan Incident of 1939, the people of Dornate Aimag especially have had close contact with the Russians caused by the stationing of the Russian Army there and the opening of the Borja-Bayan Tumen Railway. Those who are over 20 years old can understand both the old and new alphabets, but the majority of the younger citizens are ignorant of the Mongolian characters. The following points may help to explain the reason behind the switchover from Mongolian characters to the Russian alphabet:

- a. The conventional Mongolian characters are inconvenient for printing as well as for spelling newly created modern terms including scientific terminology.
- b. Once the people become accustomed to the Russian alphabet, the study of the Russian language will be easier which in turn will facilitate the pro-Russian political indoctrination program.
- c. Old ideas will become gradually inaccessible by isolating them in their classical form and context.

Attachment K

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28 October 1951

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SUBJECT: Salt Production in Dondagobi Aimag

The yield of salt this year at Delger Semon and other places in Dondagobi Aimag is much lower than last year. For this reason, production can hardly meet the demand of our working people. The failure is due to incomplete planning and lack of activity on the part of the laborers and their leaders.

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Comment. Dondagobi Aimag is known for its salt and natural soda production. In the MPR, where the chemical industry has not yet been developed, salt has no other use than for cooking. Except for some simple equipment, machines are not needed for extracting salt. In this locality, there are innumerable small and shallow salt settling ponds from which salt is extracted by shovel. This work can only be done in the warm months, however, beginning in the middle of April and carrying through to the middle of September.

Attachment

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23 October 1951

SUBJECT: Mongolian Animal Breeding

The MPR government authorities are showing a keen interest in the increased production of livestock. The Mongolian sheep strains are being improved by introducing the Soviet Merry breed.

Merino?

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Comment. Attempts to improve the Mongolian sheep breed by mixing it with the Soviet Merry breed date far back, but the Mongolians have consistently failed to accept the new breed for the following reasons:

- a. Mutton of the new breed is inferior in taste. Mongolians raise sheep mainly for food, secondly for hides, and thirdly for wool. Thus, a change in the taste of mutton, which is always their main dish, is unbearable. The wool of the Mongolian breed, however, is the most coarse variety in the world and its use is limited only for rug or felt products of inferior quality. The mixed breed has produced wool that is very close to the quality of the Merry breed and the quantity is nearly three times as great. This improvement is not appreciated by the Mongolians due to the unpalatable taste of the resulting mutton.
- b. By improving the old breed, the sheep have become weak, lowering their resistance to the climate, and the skin has proven to be not as durable. Winter clothing of the Mongolians consist of a fur coat made of sheepskin and the short durability of the new-type of skin has aggravated the populace.

For the above reasons, the breed improvement work has shown very little progress though by pressure from the Government, self-sufficiency in wool should be achieved within a decade. This breed improvement program was attempted by the Japanese in Inner Mongolia but failed for the reasons given above.

Attachment M

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15 October 1951

SUBJECT: Malaiha Coal Mine

Laborers of the Malaiha Coal Mine have achieved the coal production and transportation goals with overwhelming success.

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Comment. The Malaiha Coal Mine is the largest mine in the MPR. The mine is located about 40 km. southeast of Ulan Bator. The deposits are estimated at 300 million "pudo" (one pud: 36 lbs), and the quality is believed to be excellent. Light railways which are laid from Ulan Bator to the mine transport extracted coal to Ulan Bator where most of the coal is consumed in power stations, factories, and homes. In 1947 most of the laborers working in the mine were prisoners.

Has been reported as "good grade brown coal comparable to that of central Europe." (Calorific value reported to be 6,036 kilocalories/kg).